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and Gazette.

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Norwich, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1913.

The Circulation of
the Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any other paper in the state.

It is delivered to over 5,000 of the 4,000 houses in Norwich, and read by nearly three per cent of the people. In Wadsworth it is delivered to over 800 houses, in Putnam and Danbury to over 1,000, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

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CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412
1902, average 5,920
January 25, 8,266

BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.

Following the grand jury inquiry into the white slave traffic, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was chairman, a project with every promise of much lasting benefit has been set on foot in New York, the need of which that extensive investigation showed. In the course of the project, termed the bureau of social hygiene, Mr. Rockefeller and those associated with him in it have determined on a plan for fighting the social evil and the study of the problem by the best methods may be devised for the work and be persistently carried out. The problem was one which required no little study and the best method of dealing with it, but it was realized that dependence upon temporary waves of reform for carrying on such important work would fail in its mission, and that the most effective means would be a permanent organization which would be active in its work at all times and thereby the accomplishment of good and better results by steady application to the task.

It requires no stretch of imagination to realize the great amount of good it is prepared to do. It is in the interest of better conditions dealing with an evil which should be checked and even eradicated. It is devoted to that end and should receive the rigid support of the people. The bureau of social hygiene is well devised and its efforts should be successful.

THE CONSUMPTION CURE.

As in the case of many other diseases, where cures are constantly appearing which are for the purpose of separating the patient from his money and little or no attention given to the curative value of the treatment, consumption is one which has been extensively worked by fake concerns. Outdoor life, good, fresh air, the proper nourishment and care have been found to be the best method of overcoming the white plague. Recently the Friedmann treatment has received much publicity and its real value promises to be determined by an American millionaire, who offers a million dollars for the secret of the serum if it proves to be what is claimed for it. The offer is in the interest of humanity and the terms of the agreement will require the demonstration of what he claims for it. This means that the serum must be given a satisfactory trial before it is entitled to the money. Whatever the result the offer means an aid for determining the value or worthlessness of the discovery. Its importance is unlimited if it is for the benefit of humanity and its danger or uselessness if so determined would be a valuable warning to the ignorant public.

The American millionaire is bringing about an important deal. A million dollars is a large sum of money to pay for a secret, but that is of small importance when the demonstration that it will cure consumption. Till that is done medical authorities will view the treatment in a skeptical manner.

OVERCOMING WASTE.

Waste is one of the great drains upon every line of production and a careful study shows where it can be overcome to a large extent and made a valuable economic benefit to business. It characterizes the handling of coal from the time it leaves the mines until it is discarded as ashes and thrown away and while it is difficult to estimate the amount of waste thus caused, it would mean an important saving could it be overcome and turned to good use. In making its study of the mines the government finds that there is the point where the conservation should begin and it could be extended all along the business line, even to the time it goes up in smoke, for the overcoming of the smoke nuisance is one of the demands throughout the country.

With the actual conservation of the coal it is also far more important that the waste of human life in the coal mines should be overcome and that, happily, progress is being made through study of the situation and applying the proper remedies. Its operation has meant that trained and able life being taken for every 144,000 tons of coal, it has decreased so that it is but one for every 184,000 tons, an appreciable decrease and it is realized that there are many millions of tons of coal mined in a year. The overcoming of the waste has not reached a point where it can be discontinued. It is but just started and the cooperation of science and industry promises to accomplish a steady improvement.

It is painful to think that what we are saving on coal may have to be paid out for loss.

AIDING LEGISLATORS.

Following every session of the general assembly it is found that there are laws enacted which do not accomplish what was intended. Loopholes are easily found so that the real intent of laws can be evaded and it is a source of no little trouble and complaint that so many instances of the kind exist. It has been argued that a session of the legislature should be held each year for nothing more than the correction of the errors of the previous session. All states experience the making of mistakes and loosely drawn measures, but Wisconsin has taken steps which are intended to overcome them and it is in the interest of better legislation in general. This has been accomplished by establishing a legislative reference library of which Dr. Charles McCarthy, who is at its head, says: "In our department we are not dictating legislation, but are merely servants of the legislators of our state, clerks to gather and index and put together the information that these men desire. Questions are asked of us by the legislature in a manner as in a scientific manner as time and means permit."

We have been convinced that there is a great opportunity to better legislation through work of this kind—that the best way is to help directly the men who make the laws. Every man who will help him to grasp and understand the great economic problems of the day in their fullest significance, the legislative remedies which have been devised and the legislative limitations which exist is brought to his attention."

It is not surprising that this plan has appealed to other states. Legislators as a rule are little versed in the drafting of laws and amendments, but such a department puts them at once in touch with authorities. What helps the legislators in that direction helps the state.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The enormous amounts to which political campaign expenses run has long been the cause of criticism and the enactment of laws restricting the amount of money to be expended in the proper check thereon and legislation is making another attempt to regulate it by a bill which has passed the senate making it unlawful for candidates for national offices, including senators and representatives, to spend over \$3,000. It strikes at the important source of money in the form of the necessary votes to elect with the intent of improving election conditions.

Viewed as to its recent application, the New York Tribune says: "The country certainly does not want to witness another national campaign like that of 1912 carried on with its needless clamor and extravagance. But if a repetition of that unhappy exhibition is to be prevented some limitation must be put upon the ability of a man of means to foment such a disturbing struggle and to carry its animosities into every corner of the Union. To put down campaign funds would take a good deal of the fury out of such a contest and make it possible for the voters to pass judgment undisturbed by the noisy arts of agitation. The smaller the part played by paid organizers and agents the better. The senate is therefore only reflecting a judgment which the public has reached through experience when it seeks to eliminate the big campaign contributors and to make parties and candidates depend upon more modest subscriptions coming from a wider circle of well-wishers."

Campaign funds to a certain amount are necessary, but the large outlays and the wrong uses to which money is put require that a limit be placed on contributions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every day of this kind of weather dents the hopes of the ice men.

The silver lining in the Balkan war cloud was soon eclipsed by another threatened storm.

There is no front in the ground and the appearance of a hurry gurdy would make spring complete.

Happy thought for today: Whether it is peace or war, the old Turks are quoting General Sherman.

General Sickles is having as much trouble keeping clear of the law as Turkey is in avoiding peace.

After all this trouble with Castro the question is still open as to the best thing to do with ex-presidents.

By being relieved of its duties the Turkish cabinet is setting rid of a hard task, the reformation of Turkey.

Those who contracted to keep the sidewalks clear of snow for a stipulated sum for the winter have an easy time so far.

Four bonds have been discovered in the state treasurer's act in anticipation after being lost fifty years. This doesn't indicate a very careful yearly housecleaning.

The crossing of the Alps by aeroplanes indicates that it isn't any more dangerous than mountain climbing when 12 were killed last year attempting it on foot.

The California legislature is disturbed because their chaplain prays for measures which he favors, which would indicate the opinion of that legislature on the efficacy of prayer.

The king of Spain is contemplating a visit to this country, but President-elect Wilson will have to wait four years before he can return if he isn't hardly monarchical courtesy.

The repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama canal act is anticipated when President-elect Wilson takes office. Such would be the knocking asunder of the democratic platform.

"Progressive is as progressive does" says the president. He was the only one of the presidential candidates who had his vote in the electoral college brought to Washington by a woman.

Governor Haines of Maine is of the opinion that the proposal of the other New England governors will not amount to much. It is optimism, not pessimism which should be displayed by every governor.

The Providence Bulletin has a most successful newspaper and states that the century mark with a period of marked achievement behind and a glowing outlook ahead.

A. R. Whaley, the new vice president of the New Haven road, is another example of the chance a man in the ranks has of rising in the estimation of his employer. He has done well whatever he had to do.

GETTING A STEADY JOB

Mrs. Graham—"Come right in. I'm so glad to see you. Whenever we're in trouble we think of Mamie's Sunday school teacher. She's the first thing—and I'm in so much trouble."

Miss Scott—"Mamie said you wanted to see me again."

Mrs. Graham—"Yes, I did send for you. You'll excuse me in this old jersey and skirt, won't you? I'm trying to put up our heating stove. This little frame house gets so awful cold these nights, and my boys never have any time to help round the house."

Miss Scott—"Why did you want to see me?"

Mrs. Graham—"It's my boy James."

Miss Scott—"Is he ill?"

Mrs. Graham—"No, but he gets so awful tired and he's now looking for a steady job."

Miss Scott—"But Mr. Jones promised me he'd take James into the wholesale store."

Mrs. Graham—"Oh, James got that job, all right, but it was so hard—al job, all right, but it was so hard—al ways lifting things, and he got such a backache. So he said: 'Ma, it's too hard work being a shipping clerk.' And he just had to quit."

Miss Scott—"But these wholesale stores? Such good places for young men, for if they don't fit in one department they may fit in another. The men who work in them are well paid."

Mrs. Graham—"Oh, they did—over to the slits. But there he had to match which every day and he's got such terrible headaches. And then they told him that he needed glasses."

Miss Scott—"Perhaps he did."

Mrs. Graham—"But he said: 'Ma, I don't want to be a clerk—I'll quit my job first.' And so he just left."

Miss Scott—"If he would study evening school, he might get a steady job. We might get him a desirable place that wouldn't be so hard."

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hated school. Besides, she said: 'Why, ma, I'll be an old woman before I get to teaching.'

Miss Scott—"An old woman! Why? Mrs. Graham—"She's 25 now and four years of high school and two of normal school would make her 31."

Miss Scott—"But she's going to be 21 anyway some day, and by that time she would have a steady job."

Mrs. Graham—"It's so far to look ahead."

Miss Scott—"Perhaps, then, Mamie is able to do housework."

Mrs. Graham—"No, she just hates it. 'Cause she says: 'Ma, you never get through with it. It's the same thing every day.'

Miss Scott—"She can embroider. Why doesn't she learn to sew? It's all free, you know."

Mrs. Graham—"She did go there a day or two, but weren't they mean? They told her she had to study history and some other things. Now what to get a living as a dressmaker, she can't see."

Miss Scott—"But it is all free, dressmaking lessons and all."

Mrs. Graham—"Well, she says: 'Ma, I can't see any difference between that and regular school—it's just as hard.'"

Miss Scott—"She might try a place in that line."

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Royal Baking
Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The only Baking Powder made from
Royal Grape Cream of TartarMakes delicious home-baked foods
of maximum quality at minimum
cost. Makes home baking
pleasant and profitable

cut will ever hold in honor as one of its great statesmen—New Haven Register.

A newspaper in Indianapolis has taken up in earnest the booming of the same thing lately. It says: "We will give the names and addresses of producers who have for sale butter, eggs, poultry and other farm products which come within the parcel post regulations. Incidentally it may be remarked that the new development will give rural districts a new sense of the value of advertising and might well stimulate neighborhood co-operation with a secretary to look after publicity, correspondence and the shipping of produce.—Springfield Republican."

While the coal problem is being attacked in Springfield and other places by co-operative movements, the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the seat of a well developed plan to establish a municipal coal yard. The common council, by an almost unanimous vote, has decided to make this departure. An independent operator is said to have signed a contract to deliver 5,000 tons of coal to the city at \$6.75 a ton. The city proposes to charge \$1.50 a ton for handling and by that arrangement coal can be furnished to the consumer for \$1.10 a ton less than the price now charged. Such being the case, the outlook for a municipal coal yard in Grand Rapids is deemed bright.—Springfield Union.

The Wonderful Firefly.

The system of illumination operated by the firefly is explained in the discovery that the light is cold. Practically all the energy expended in making light is wasted in producing heat. The efficiency approximates the 100 per cent use.

How feeble is man's achievement by comparison, remarks a writer in an article on less than the price now charged. Such being the case, the outlook for a municipal coal yard in Grand Rapids is deemed bright.—Springfield Union.

Nothing more appealing to the imagination than the story of the International congress of chemists than the statement of one avant that he was striving to apply the glowworm principle to commercial use. The assembled scientists shook their heads doubtfully. The feeling seemed to be that if science ever succeeds in taking over nature's lighting plant there is yet a long road to travel.—Dana's News.

Beauty is only skin deep, but many a woman is deeper than she looks.

SYRUP OF FIGS IS BEST FOR A CHILD.

If Its Little Tongue is Coated, Breath Fervent, Stomach Sour and Bowels Clogged.

Every mother immediately realizes after giving her child delicious Syrup of Figs that this is the ideal laxative and physic for the children. Nothing else regulates the little one's stomach. That is why it is so popular. It is promptly, besides they dearly love its delicious fig taste.

If your child isn't feeling well, resting nicely, eating regularly and acting naturally it is a sure sign that its little insides need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, your little one has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, tongue coated; give a teaspoonful of Syrup of Figs and in a few hours all the foul, constipated, clogged up waste, undigested food and sour bile will gently move on and out of its little bowels without nausea, griping or weakness, and you will surely have a well happy and smiling child again shortly.

With Syrup of Figs you are not drugging your children. Belonging entirely of luscious figs, senna and aromatics, it cannot be harmful. Mothers should have a box of Syrup of Figs handy. It is the only stomach, liver and bowel cleanser and regulator needed. A little given today will save a sick child tomorrow.

Full directions for children of all ages and grown-ups plainly printed on the package.

Ask your druggist for the full name, "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna," prepared by the California Fig Syrup Co. This is the delicious, lasting, genuine old reliable. Refuse anything else offered.

Merrell-Soule

When You Cough

There is nothing better than

Hae's Honey